FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XLVII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, JANUARY 23, 1865. [NO.

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,
EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $20 00.
Advertisements inserted for $2 per square of 10 lines or less for each publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

STRAYED,

FROM my lot in Columbus county on the 4th Jan. 1865, a medium sized BAY MARE, 8 years old, and when last heard from had crossed the White Marsh, making her way back in the direction of Ivey's Bluff, Robeson county. Said Mare was traded for by me on the 21st December 1864, from a gentleman of S. C., who said his name was Turner (christian name not recollected,) and that he lived up near the mountains in S. C. Said Mare was in fine order when she left, has a small star in her forehead, well built, mark of the collar on her shoulders and the left fetlock a little larger than the right, well built, also a scar on the left jaw bone caused by the halter buckle.

☞Any person taking up said Mare and addressing me at Gum Swamp, Columbus county, will be liberally rewarded. Any information heeding to her whereabouts will be thankfully received.

R. D. SESSIONS

Jan'y 9. 1w3pd

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I WILL attend at the following times and places for the purpose of receiving all arrears of taxes due up to this time, viz:

At Randalsville, Wednesday, Jan'y 18, 1865;
At Smith's, Thursday, Jan'y 19;
At Affordsville, Friday, Jan'y 20;
At Lumberton, Tuesday, Jan'y 24

Assessor D. S. Morrison will attend to receive the additional lists of those who, from reasonable cause, have not heretofore made returns. Also, Messrs. H. A. Campbell and A. D. Brown, Assessors of Tax in Kind, to receive returns in their line of business.

A. McMILLAN, Collector for 25th Dist.

Dondarroch, Jan'y 9, 1865. 1-2.*

Confederate Tax Notice.

I WILL attend with the Assessors at Troy, Friday and Saturday the 27th and 28th inst., to receive the Confederate Taxes due Jan'y 1st, 1865, to list: Specific Tax (for License)

Tax on Sales for the quarter ending Dec'r 31st, 1864.

Tax on Incomes, Profits and Salaries.

Additional Tax on Profits made by buying and selling at any time between Jan'y 1st, 1863, and Jan'y 1st, 1865.

Additional Tax on Profits exceeding twenty-five per cent. made during the year 1864, by any corporation or joint stock company.

I will also remind those who have failed to settle their Taxes for 1864, and their "Tithe" in full for 1858, upon which the money value is now to be collected, that they must settle on or before the days mentioned above or the law will be enforced.

J. W. EWING,
Col. 61st District N. C.

Jan'y 9. 1*3t

SOUTHERN PUBLICATIONS.

THE ELEMENTARY SPELLING BOOK, contains about the same as Webster's Spelling Book, with the additional advantage of having all the vowels and accent accurately marked. A supply always on hand. Price $3 00.

THE FIRST DIXIE READER is a new book, containing easy reading lessons on Southern subjects. Price 75 cts.

THE DIXIE PRIMER, Third Edition, Pictorial, still continues to be immensely popular. Price ($25 per hundred) 50 cts.

THE PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY, Second Edition, is a new and popular book. It is entirely Southern and finely adapted to common schools. Price 3 00.

FIRST BOOK IN COMPOSITION, by L. Branson, A. M., is now used extensively, and is the only book of the kind published in the Confederacy. Price 3 00.

YORK'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Third Edition, is finely adapted to common schools. Price 3 00.

JOHNSON'S COMMON SCHOOL ARITHMETIC, by Prof. L. Johnson of Trinity College, is a new and valuable book, and will be followed by a high school Arithmetic. Price 3 00.

MYRTLE LEAVES, by Rev. A. W. Mangum, second edition, is a delightful book, and contains a beautiful story of a "Soldier's Love." Price 2 00.

HISTORICAL SCRIPTURE QUESTIONS, is sold largely. It gives the student much valuable information of the Historical portions of the Bible. Price 75 cts.

SONGS OF LOVE and LIBERTY, compiled by a North Carolina Lady. Contains a popular collection of Songs and Ballads. Price (per hundred $40) 75 cts.

THE JACK MORGAN SONGSTER, compiled by Capt. T. A. Branson, is one of the best collections of songs and sentimental ballads ever published. Price (per hundred $50) 1 00.

MORVEN AND LINDA, a tale of a soldier's love, is a rare and racy little book. Price ($12 per hundred) 25 cts.

CANTWELL'S LAW PRACTICE, Second Edition, contains all the business forms extensively used. Price 20 00.

SHEET MUSIC, a full assortment of the pieces published in the South. Price from 1 00 to 4 00.

STATIONERY of all kinds, at moderate prices.

FANCY ARTICLES generally.

☞ The usual deductions made to the Trade.

☞ Those ordering goods to be sent per mail, must remit 10 cents extra on the dollar to pay postage.

N. B. Our Publications are to be had at the principal Book Stores throughout the country.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Sept. 17. 76-tf

10,000 Pieces New Music,

JUST received, which will be sent to any address on receipt of our Catalogue prices.

We have now become the SOLE AGENTS in North Carolina, for Geo. Dunn & Co. of Richmond, who are the *largest* and *finest* Music Publishers in the South.

All orders to them, from this State, will be filled at our Store.

☞ One half off to the Trade.

Apply for Catalogues of Books, Music, &c.

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.

Sept. 5 66-tf

$300 Reward.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 2d inst., a Chestnut Sorrel HORSE, about four years old; both hind feet are white, one has more white than the other he has a white spot in his face. He was stolen by the horse thief *Fry*, and the last heard of him he was in his possession at Malcom Blue's Bridge on Drowning Creek. I will give the above reward for the delivery of the horse to me or information so that I can get him again. My address is Argyle P. O. Cumberland county, N. C.

SARAH ANN GADDEY

Dec'r 9 92*7tpdt

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Certificate, No. 129, for three hundred dollars for 4 per cent. Confederate Bonds,—dated 4th March 1864,—issued by W. G. Broadfoot, C. S. Depositary at Fayetteville, N. C., in my favor, has been lost or mislaid, and that application will be made for a Duplicate.

BENJAMIN INMAN

Lossville, Dec'r 7 92*3tpd

Lost or Mislaid,

A CERTIFICATE, No. 69, dated March 18th, 1864, issued to me by John W. Sandford, Depositary at this place, for $100 0, 4 per cent. Confederate Bonds. Said certificate is without our endorsement. This is to notify the public that we have made application in due form of law to Mr. Sandford for a duplicate Certificate.

J. & N. A. CAMERON.

Fayetteville, Dec'r 29. 97*3tpd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1865.

To Subscribers and Postmasters.

We have concluded to endeavor if possible to issue a half sheet, with large type, at our usual times of publication, instead of occasional small slips, as we at first thought of doing when our associate and workmen left for the front. It is an experiment; whether we have force to carry it on remains to be seen. One of the greatest difficulties we propose to obviate, if the Postmasters will assist us, by sending papers in packets without the names of subscribers written on them. The labor of directing the thousands of papers twice a week cannot be performed, either by ourselves or any assistance that can be procured at present. We accordingly enclose in each packet to-day, (as far as we have been able as yet to write them out,) a list of subscribers to the Semi-Weekly at each office; and on Monday will endeavor to enclose similar lists of the subscribers to the Weekly. The Postmasters will do us and their neighbors a great favor if they will carefully preserve these lists, by which to put each subscriber's paper in his box on the arrival of the packet from time to time. We will advise them in the same way of any paper stopped or any new one added, so that the name can be erased from or added to the list.

Should any one be dissatisfied with a half sheet, or with anything else in our arrangements, we will very gladly refund the amount of subscription unconsumed.

We have no time to write receipts or bills; so no receipts for payments need be expected—the coming of the paper will be the evidence of that—and no notifications will be forwarded, as heretofore, of the time when subscribers' times expire.

P. S. The boat last night brought back the employees of this office, and the Junior Editor may be back soon. They and the Company to which they had attached themselves, were ordered back to Fayetteville. This may change all or some of our plans as stated above, of which due notice will be given.

THE FALL OF FORT FISHER.—This unfortunate event, which we announced as a report in a part of our last issue, proved to be altogether and sadly true. The mails have brought but few particulars; and those by telegraph and private sources are by no means full.

It seems that the bombardment commenced early on Friday and continued through that day, Saturday and Sunday. An assault by the infantry on the fort in the rear on Sunday afternoon was repulsed; but a later one was successful, and the Fort was surrendered at 10 P. M. of that night. Hagood's Brigade is said to have reinforced the garrison after the repulse. Where the remainder of Hoke's Division were, we have not heard. Gen. Bragg was at the Sugar Loaf, between the enemy and Wilmington. Gen. Terry commands the yankees.

Gen. Whiting was wounded in the thigh, not seriously. Col. Lamb was also slightly wounded. All accounts speak in the strongest praise of the gallantry of these officers and of the officers and men under their command.

By a refugee from Wilmington, who left there at 3 o'clock P. M. on Monday, we learn that all was quiet at that time. Fisher was assaulted on all sides, North, South, and the River side, by 11,000 men. Hagood's South Carolina Brigade, of Hoke's Division, one of our best fighting Brigades, was sent to reinforce the garrison, and were captured with it. We had in all about 3000 men captured. Fort Caswell and Bald Head have been evacuated, being no longer tenable after the fall of Fisher. Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb had been wounded and taken out of the Fort to another Battery close by, and were captured there. Gen. Whiting raised the flag with his own hands three times after it had been shot down. It was not known how many of our men were killed.

There was no mail from Wilmington last night. We received a dispatch dated yesterday, stating that "all was quiet—no news." Our returned townsmen mention all sorts of reports as prevailing, none of which are reliable. One was that 300 of our men in Fort Fisher had been killed, partly by the yankees after the surrender. A falsehood, no doubt. Indeed it is not known who or how many were killed and wounded on either side.

This misfortune touches us more nearly than any that has occurred, it is true, but nationally considered, will not compare in magnitude to others which have from time to time preceded it, and which the Confederacy survived. It will survive this. It cannot *afford* to be subjugated. Let there be no despondency; let us never despair of our country, or abandon our rights. God will at last bring the right to pass. We but trust in him, stand by each other and do our duty.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—We refer the reader to the remarkable incidents in the proceedings of the House of Representatives on the 16th. From the remarks of Mr. Orr we infer that some scheme is on foot in Congress to ignore the President and Senate and to institute negotiations with the yankees in some way unknown to the Constitution. And it is possible that the renegade Foote of Tennessee, who said when captured that he was "going to Washington to negotiate a peace," was the organ of this clique. The movement seems to have been bitterly denounced by the Sentinel, and to have produced much bad feeling in and out of Congress. In the absence of Virginia papers our information in regard to it is very imperfect.

THE FRENCH AND THE YANKEES.—It will be seen that the yankee Senate has directly ignored the *Empire* of Mexico and the Emperor Maximilian, by sending Consuls to the *Republic* of Mexico. This will tell Napoleon very plainly what he may expect as soon as the yankees are released from their present war—that they will at once attempt to enforce the Monroe doctrine by driving Maximilian out of Mexico. Besides this, certain yankee sea-captains have taken letters of marque from Juarez, the Ex-Governor of Mexico, to fit out privateers to prey upon French commerce.

These signs indicate a French and yankee war. And the Canadian situation as strongly indicates an English and yankee war.

THE LATE FIRES.—There seems to be no doubt that the late fires in Charlotte and Salisbury, to say nothing of other places, were the work of incendiaries, and it is generally believed that they were yankee emissaries, determined to destroy where their armies cannot penetrate to do so. The heavy losses of government stores by these fires shows a purpose to starve out our armies. These things make it all important that the closest watch be kept upon all suspicious persons, and indeed upon all strangers; and none should be permitted to go at large without the most satisfactory evidence of character. Few people travel now, and the honest ones among those few will not object to submit to a scrutiny required by the public good.

THE BATTLE FLAG AT FORT FISHER.—In our last we published an account, by "Tally Ho," of the gallantry of Chistopher C. Bland, Co. K, 36th N. C. T., in raising a battle flag on the Mound at Fort Fisher under a furious fire from the enemy. The Conservative publishes a letter from Col. Lamb, accompanying the flag, which he sent to Gov. Vance.

In regard to Gen. Butler's story that one of his men had captured a battle flag from the parapet of the main fort, Col. Lamb says:

"The Mound is the right flank work. After having the battle flag raised there, I went to the left flank work of the fort which commands the causeway into the fort on the river side, 2,581 yards form the Mound, and raised a battle flag on the parapet. I missed the flag at dawn Monday morning, and on inquiring learnt that not long before dark on Sunday the staff was carried away by enfilading shot which together with the wind carried the flag over the palisades and some distance from the work into the marsh and within the enemy's skirmish line. Maj. Gen. Butler reports officially that one of his men brought away this flag from the parapet. I know that Admiral Porter deserves the credit of taking it from the parapet, and as he did so little with his noisy fleet I think he should not be robbed of the honor."

This very effectually disposes of Butler's extraordinary story.

THE ARSENAL.—On arriving at Wilmington, Col. Childs and the Arsenal workmen who had gone down to aid in the defence of that place were ordered back. They left on Tuesday and arrived here last night. Only the Ordnance company of soldiers and the Reserves and Home Guard and volunteer Exempts were retained.

Our Subscribers in the army should inform us when they change their stations, as we may not hear. And in writing of their own change of place, it would be a further advantage if they would mention whether their entire Regiment, or Brigade, or Division, has moved from and to the same places.

BY TELEGRAPH.

RECORDS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Fall of Fort Fisher.—Official.—RICHMOND, Jan'y 16.—The following official telegram was received:

"Gen. Hon. J. A. SEDDON:

"Headquarters reports that the enemy bombarded Fort Fisher furiously all day yesterday. At 4 p. m. their infantry advanced to assault. A heavy demonstration was also made against their rear by our troops. At 6½ p. m. Gen. Whiting reported that their attack had failed, and that the garrison was being strengthened with fresh troops. At 10 P. M. the fort was captured, with most of its garrison. No further particulars at that time known.

R. E. LEE."

Handsome affair in Northwestern Virginia.—RICHMOD, Jan. 16.—The following was received last night:

"HEADQUARTERS, Jan. 15.—Gen. Early reports that Rosser, with 300 men, surprised and captured the garrison at Beverly, Randolph county, on the 12th, wounding a considerable number and taking 580 prisoners. His loss slight. R. E. LEE.

Congress.—RICHMOND, Jan'y 16.—In the Senate, the House currency bill was reported back from the Finance committee with amendments. The bill increasing the salary of the Vice President passed. The Senate then went into secret session.

In the House, Mr. Orr of S. C. rose to a personal explanation. He caused an article from the Sentinel to be read by the Clerk. It referred to a short communication as treasonable which mentioned a rumor that a bill was before Congress in secret session to open negotiations with Lincoln for peace. The Sentinel denounces this as treason of the most infamous character, and says the people will not allow themselves to be sold by traitorous Congressmen after this fashion; says the report has excited surprise and indignation, and if any but the regular authorised mode of communication with the enemy be resorted to, Congress will not escape the indignation and reprehension of the people. Mr. Orr said this article was intended as a criticism upon a report he submitted from the Committee on Foreign affairs. The movement proposed was not in the hands of time serving men, but was sustained by the volume of sentiment in the country and the army, and upon a sense of duty, declaring that some form of statesmanship shall be invoked in order to end this carnival of death by negotiation. Mr. Lester moved to suspend the rules to enable him to submit a preamble and resolutions. He declared the statements and imputations of the Sentinel, so far as intended to apply to the House, false, meriting emphatic rebuke and unqualified denunciation. The House refused to suspend, yeas 32, nays 36. Mr. Smith of Ala., with hat in hand, said he considered this vote as endorsing the Sentinel, and as long as it stands, self-respect would not permit him to take further part in the deliberations of the body. Several members stated that they did not regard the vote as endorsing the Sentinel, and gave different reasons for the opinion.

The exemption bill was taken up and various amendments proposed to the clause relative to the Press. All amendments were finally laid upon the table.

The Special committee in the case of Foote made a report declaring that he was absent without leave. A substitute was adopted declaring that Foote had no longer any privileges as a member of the House. The matter was referred to the President with a statement of the facts.

RICHMOND, Jan. 17.—The Substitute offered yesterday for the committee's report on the case of Foote was not adopted, and finally a resolution declaring that the report of the committee is the judgment of the House was not adopted, yeas 32, nays 36.

In the Senate to-day, the bill allowing increased compensation to railroads for carrying the mails was passed.

In the House, Mr. McMullen made a personal explanation, declaring that if the Sentinel or its correspondent chose to arraign his conduct as traitorous, he pronounced them infamous liars.

Mr. Miles submitted a resolution, which was adopted, to appoint a joint committee to prepare an address to the people of the Confederate States assuring them of the unalterable determination of Congress to prosecute the war till our independence is achieved.

The death of Mr. Morgan, a Representative from Texas, was announced, and after eulogies and the customary resolutions of respect, the House adjourned.

Mr. Foote.—RICHMOND, Jan'y 16.—Judge Halliburton has awarded a writ of habeas corpus ordering the Provost Marshal of Fredericksburg to bring Foote before him on Thursday.

From the United States.—RICHMOND, Jan. 16.—The New York Times of the 14th has very little news. The Senate passed the consular appropriation bill, after inserting the words "Republic of" before "Mexico"—[thus ignoring the Empire of Mexico and the Emperor Maximilian.]

Jim Lane has been elected Senator from Kansas. The recent flood in the James River opened the channel of the Dutch Gap canal. Gen. Sickles has sailed for California. Mrs. Foote has arrived in Washington.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—We have written yesterday, which Simmons, only Speaker Donnell and 27 members were present on Tuesday. In the Senate only 13 members were present. Derangement of the trains the cause of absence. After adjournment Speaker Mebane and several others came. It may be a day or two yet before a quorum is obtained.

Several bills to call a State Convention are already prepared to be offered, but their friends say they do not expect them to pass, *at present*. It is not even expected that they will pass the House.

"The depression resulting from the fall of Fort Fisher is in some degree passing away and the feeling is gaining ground that its fall is not necessarily that of Wilmington. From all accounts General Whiting seems to have behaved with the utmost gallantry in its defence. It is understood that, though severely wounded, he cheered his men on to the last, twice pulled down and trampled under foot the stars and stripes planted on his ramparts, and was shot down (his third wound) in attempting again to tear the enemy's flag from the staff. One result, though a minor one, of this unfortunate success of the enemy has been the rascally advance made in the price of provisions by the market people here. Be it bread or meat, potatoes or pop-corn, shucks or country soap, the misfortune of the country is made a pretext for the extortion of more Confederate dollars from the helpless non-producer.

"The government stores and buildings here are now carefully guarded. T. P."

Blair's Visit.—The received version of Blair's interview with President Davis is, that he, Blair, wrote Davis enquiring whether he would receive a social visit from an *old friend*—that Davis responded—and that the interview took place, at the end of which Davis delivered to Blair a letter to Lincoln, in which he declared his willingness either to receive Commissioners from the U. S. to treat of peace or to send them, duly accredited, if they would be received at Washington.

Some say that "the Lincoln Government has knowledge that England and France are about to guaranty Confederate independence, and Blair is sent to anticipate them by assuring Confederate leaders that they can get better terms from the yankees than from any Europeans."—*Rich. Exa'r.*

A Significant Admission.—The N. Y. Herald advocates the withdrawal of the Emancipation Proclamation, and an attempt to reorganize the Union on the old footing, with slavery as the war leaves it. The first sentences of the concluding paragraph should attract the attention of every reader:

"The present condition of our national finances strongly suggests that we cannot carry on this war beyond another year without risking a collapse of the Treasury, and a ruinous financial revulsion."

State Bonds.—We learn that the recent advertisement of our State Treasurer resulted as follows: The various bids ranged from par to 121 premium—that the large bidding was at a premium of 103. The Treasurer, however, in accordance with the reservation of a right to do so, which he had wisely made, rejected all the bids. He has since sold about $150,000 of bonds at from 150 to 175 premium; and about $300,000 at a premium of 200. We further learn that he has declined making any additional sales, until it shall be seen whether the five or six millions due the State from the Confederate State Government, chiefly for clothing to our troops, shall be paid. It is an easy matter to calculate, from these facts, the great saving to the State, which the wisdom and foresight of our able Treasurer has made by his prudent course in this matter. Long may the State enjoy his services, invaluable in his department.

Raleigh Conservative.

The Fresh.—We learn that the bridge over Neuse River near Rogers's X Roads in this county has been carried away by the late freshet.

Also the bridge over the Neuse at the Neuse Paper Mills, and the bridge over Crabtree on the Tarboro' Road.

It is stated that the damage done by the freshet in Chatham county has been immense. All the bridges on Haw river have been carried away, and two mills—Brown's and Turner Bynum's. We have not heard from Deep River.

All the bridges on Neuse river towards the East except Powell's and Battle's, were swept away. We heard an intelligent old man, who was born and raised on the banks of this river, say that the water was three feet higher than ever before within his memory. Much fodder was ruined.

Raleigh Conservative, 17th.

In Randolph, the water was about 8 feet deep on the first floor in the Deep River Cotton Mills, and grist mill. The Bridge at Cedar Falls was swept away, also the store-house at that place, with everything in it except the books and money belonging to the Company. The bridge across Bush Creek, also the litle one in Franklinsville, are both gone. Coffin, Foust, & Co. have also suffered much loss. The river broke around the South end of their dam."—*Ib., 18th.*

We continue our reports of damages sustained by the freshet.

On the line of the North Carolina railroad serious damage has been sustained. Rich Fork trestle is down. Abbott's bridge is washed out of line, and 250 yards of embankment at Hargrove's mills is washed so badly that the trains will be delayed. The damages, we learn, may retard railroad communication several days.—*Bulletin.*

EQUITY SALE.

BY virtue of an Order of the Court of Equity for Cumberland county, Fall Term, 1864, I will offer for sale at the Market House in Fayetteville, on the 24th of January next, (being the 4th Monday) the Plantation of Archibald Duncan McNeill on Carver's creek, containing 1,044 acres, more or less, the following tracts, viz:

One Lot on Bow street, known as the Shop Lot.
One vacant Lot adjoining.
One Lot corner of Cool Spring and Russell streets.
One Lot South side Person street, John Branson.
One Lot North side Person street late R. Gibson.
One Lot South side Person street with two dwellings.
One Lot Kennedy street, with double dwelling.
One Lot, vacant adjoining.
One Lot, vacant, in Campbellton.
3 7 of 7 acres between the Clarendon Bridge and the mouth of Cross Creek.
One small tract of land joining John Murphy, of 30 acres, and a small tract joining Robert Williams, quantity not yet known.

Terms at Sale.

Persons wishing to view the property will apply to A. A. McKethan or Charles McNeill.

DAVID McNEILL, Commissioner.

Dec'r 12. 89-2t*pd

DIED,

In this town, on the 13th inst., at the residence of T. A. Hendricks, of Typhoid Pneumonia contracted in Camp near Kinston, CYRUS P. JOHNSON, son of Alex'r Johnson, Ex-Sheriff, aged 42.

In Sampson county, Jan'y 9th, Mrs. HARRIET PARKER, widow of P. R. Parker, aged 82 years, leaving many friends to mourn their loss.

Died at his residence in Moore county, on the 21st Dec. last, Mr. LEVI D. THRAILKILL, aged 63 years. The deceased leaves an affectionate wife, one son and three daughters, with a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn his loss. He was strictly an honest man, and died, as he always lived, without an enemy in the world. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church for nearly 40 years. "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a Called Meeting of Hanks Lodge No. 128, of Free and Accepted Masons, held in their Hall at Franklinsville, N. C., on the 10th day of Dec. 1864, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted in regard to the death of our Brother Isaac H. Foust, who died Nov 25th 1864, aged 46 years.

Whereas, It has pleased our Divine Master, who ruleth all things according to the counsel of His own will, to remove from our midst our much beloved Brother, Isaac H. Foust:

Be it Resolved, That while we feel it to be our duty to bow with reverend submission to the will of that Providence who worketh all things for the good of them that love him, yet our consciousness of the irreparable loss which we have sustained in his removal from among us, constrains us to give expression to that sorrow with which we are oppressed at so sad a bereavement.

Resolved, That in his death not only has our Brotherhood lost one of its brightest ornaments, but that the entire community in which he lived has lost one of its most enterprising, patriotic and kind citizens, and the deserving poor one of their best friends.

Resolved, That the widow and children have our most heartfelt sympathies in their sad bereavement, and hope that they will humbly submit to the will of a Providence who doeth all things well.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the widow of said deceased, and also a copy to the Fayetteville Observer and the Conservative, for publication.

J. R. SWOFFORD,
J. L. BROWER,
J. M. ODELL, } Com

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an order of the County Court of Harnett at December Term 1864, the subscriber will attend at the following times and places in said county, for the purpose of collecting a special Tax levied for the support of Soldiers' families for the year 1865:

At Mrs. Cameron's for Johnsonville and Barbecue Dist. Thursday Jan. 26
" Turner's store Upper L. River, Friday Jan 27.
" Baker's Store, Stewart's creek, Saturday, 28.
" Clement's Store, Averasboro' Monday, 30.
" R. Tarlington's, Grove, Tuesday, 31.
" R. Matthew's Mill, Neill's creek, Wednesday February 1.
" Mrs. Arnold's, Buckhorn and Hector's creek, Thursday, 2d.

All Tax Payers are urgently requested to meet me at the times and places specified and pay, as the money is needed for the above important purpose. J. R. GRADY, Sh'ff.

Jan'y 8. 2-3t

State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

Calvin J. Cochran and others, vs J. B. and G. W. Cochran and others.

Petition for the sale of Land.

It appearing to my satisfaction that J. B. Cochran, G. W. Cochran and the heirs of P. J. Cochran, dec'd, and the heirs of Terry Monroe, dec'd, wife of Archy Monroe, reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that they be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the 1st Monday in February next, then and there to answer this Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Edm'd J. Gaines, Clerk and Master in Equity for said county, at office in Troy.

2 6w E. J. GAINES, C. M. E.

A few Important Facts

IN REGARD TO

THE "SOUTHERN HEPATIC PILLS."

1. THEY are prepared from the best quality of Medicine by the discoverer, now an aged Minister of the Gospel, and are safe.

2. They have been known for years and healed by thousands.

3. Five hundred persons are known to have been cured by them.

4. They are not recommended by the proprietor for everything, but only for diseases which arise from disordered Livers.

5. Directions and certificates accompany each box and these certificates are from well known and most respectable individuals.

6. Correspondents recommend them as good for Liver Disease, Chills and Fevers, Pneumonia, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Bilious Fevers, Bilious Rheumatism, Worms, Pleurisy, Bronchitis, &c.

7. Several gentlemen state that the use of these Pills has been to them an annual saving of from $100 to $200; they are the best plantation medicine ever offered to the public.

8. Some Physicians of the highest standing prescribe them to their patients and hundreds of boxes have been sold to regular practitioners.

9. During the last quarter 2 836 boxes have been sold to Druggists, one in South Carolina, and one in North Carolina,—and some time ago over 3,700 boxes were ordered by Druggists in one town in Virginia.

☞ Price, $450 per gross, $50 per dozen, $5 per box.

For Sale in North Carolina as Follows:

Asheville, S J Aston,
Ellenboro', J M Elvins,
Chapel Hill, S & S Saunders,
Charlotte, J No Hutchinson,
" P S Carr,
Clinton, Hubbard & Moseley,
Concord, J Reid,
Carthage, J Cohen,
Hillsboro', J Y Whitted & Co,
Fayetteville, N A Stedman & Co
Greensboro', Porter & Gorrell,
Goldsboro', Lucas & Moore,
Halifax, J O'Brien,
Henderson, Wyche & Co,
Lexington, J F Johnson,
Address,

Lincolnton, S P Sherrill,
Louisburg, J Clifton,
Marion, Wm Wakefield,
Pittsboro', I Long,
Raleigh, Williams & Haywood,
" P F Pescud,
Rockingham, J P Northam,
Salisbury, Henderson & Ennis,
" Burbank & Gallagher,
Shelby, R Pronsberger,
Wadesboro', W O Bennett,
Whiteville, K Haynes,
Wilmington, Walker Meares,
" H McLin,
" W H Lippitt,
GEORGE W DICKEY,
Goldsboro', N C.

early Spring 1864

Lost Certificate.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made for a duplicate of a certificate lost or mislaid—issued by W. G. Broadfoot, C. S. Depositary at Fayetteville—dated March 21, 1864, No. 1209, to James Armstrong, for eight hundred dollars for 4 per cent. interest per annum—under act 17th Feb'y 1864.

Dec'r 16, 1864. 94*3tpd

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23, 1865.

The continued absence of the Junior Editor and [illegible] makes it impossible for the pres[illegible] of our Book keeper [illegible] and even that [illegible] more than half a sheet, [illegible] is done with [illegible] more than ordinary labor to the Senior Editor. As heretofore stated, any subscribers who may be dissatisfied with this—so much less than they had a right to expect when they subscribed—will have their money refunded on application.

FORT FISHER.—The most particular account yet to hand of the disaster at Fort Fisher, is that which comes to us from the United States. This is unfortunate, though perhaps not remarkable, considering that nearly all our people engaged in the battle were captured. There is of course great anxiety for the list of casualties on our side, which are stated in the yankee accounts as being 500. Their own loss is by confession about double that number in the battle, besides 200 killed and a great many wounded by an explosion of the magazine after the battle. It will turn out, we think, that the yankee loss in killed and wounded was equal to our whole loss in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Wilmington, as we learn by the papers and from private sources, has been full of rumors and greatly excited against some one or another officer as responsible for the disaster. The Journal made some severe remarks about Gen. Bragg, (against whom there was a strong excitement in Wilmington,) his "prestige of bad luck," "meaning bad management." The next day but one it withdrew the reflections on him.

The Carolinian warmly defended Gen. Bragg, declaring emphatically, upon facts of an official character, that Gen. Bragg is not responsible for the fall of the Fort. Nor does it blame Gen. Hoke, but pays a high compliment to him for his known gallantry. But it lays the responsibility upon the authorities who failed to send troops enough to defend the place

As for Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb, all agree in awarding to them as high praises as was ever showered upon any military men. "As we expected, (says the Journal,) Gen. Whiting fought like a paladin. All reports concur in stating that Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb fought gallantly, leading the troops to repel each assault, and never gave up, but were overpowered or shot down. We understand that when the enemy had gained the parapets of the Fort and planted their flag, Gen. Whiting two or three times tore the flag down, and only desisted when he was shot down and unable to rise." The Carolinian says: "His conduct on the parapet of Fort Fisher, when with his gallant arm he tore down and trampled under his feet the flag of the enemy, reminds one more of the chivalrous daring of the lion-hearted Richard of England, than of anything we have read of in modern history. Whatever may happen to us by the fall of Fort Fisher, justice and truth compel us to say, and say emphatically, that Gen. Whiting's skill as an Engineer, or his bravery as an officer, cannot be impeached. In his wounded and suffering condition—a prisoner in the hands of the enemy—he stands higher in this community, and is embalmed deeper in the hearts of our people than he has ever been before. Our people now admire, love and respect him. Nor is the heroism of Lamb forgotten or unappreciated. He, too, is in the hands of the enemy, and wounded. The entire country, with unprecedented unanimity, exonerates him from all blame. He did all he could, and did it well and gallantly. An angel could do no more."

There are reports that the loss of the Fort resulted from the treachery or cowardice of a Captain of Artillery. These reports, we have reason for saying, are utterly unfounded.

Some people never learn anything, and never forget anything; as, for instance, the Bourbon and the high old "Conservatives" in this State, who, for once, did seem to co-operate with the Richmond politicians in maligning Gen. Whiting, and demanding somebody else. They appear to have got their desires gratified. Gen. Whiting is wounded and a prisoner. Is Gov Vance perfectly satisfied? He, we know, was one of the agents in overriding, superseding and trying to ruin Gen. Whiting. All right, we suppose, in a party point of view.

Wil. Journal.

We wish the Journal had withdrawn this when it withdrew what it had said about Gen. Bragg. "Is Gov. Vance perfectly satisfied that Gen. Whiting is wounded and a prisoner?" The imputation shocks every feeling of man. As well it not better, might the Journal have asked the question of those Editors in and out of the State, who have so much abused Gen. Whiting; or of those citizens of Wilmington who united in disparaging him and have only come to a just appreciation of his glorious conduct in defence of their town at Fort Fisher. We know nothing of the relations existing between Gov. Vance and Gen. Whiting, but reflection must have satisfied the Journal, that be they what they may, it was a great wrong to the Governor to ask such a question as the above.

It seems to us, too, that the Journal overlooked the fact that Gov. Vance did not send Gen. Bragg to Wilmington.

NOT TAUR.—The Raleigh Standard says that the Senior Editor of the Observer "has been heard to say that he has held up the bright side as long as he could.'" The Standard has probably been misinformed. The Senior Editor of the Observer never said that, nor anything like it.

Let no one be deceived by this scarcely disguised effort to persuade the Legislature and the people that the cause is regarded as hopeless, and that they might as well make up their minds to submission and subjugation. We do not now believe, and trust in God we never shall have reason to believe, that the cause of our country is hopeless, and that there is no bright side to be held up. Should such a time ever come, it will be brought less by the armies of the enemy without than by the croaking and cowardice of men within, who, after helping to bring on the war, and pledging "the last dollar and the last man" to maintain it, have been the first to desert and betray.

RECOGNITION.—The reader will see more recognition rumors, coming from Europe and yankeedom. We are inclined to think there is something in them. There surely is if England and France have common sense.

BLOCKADE RUNNING.—On the night of the capture of Fort Fisher, the steamer Owl, commanded by Capt. John N. Maffitt, with some other steamers, ran into the old inlet and sent a pilot up to see what was the state of affairs. On learning that Fisher had fallen, the ships put to sea again, hoping to get in at Charleston, we suppose.

ANOTHER FRESH.—The waters have scarcely subsided, yet we have another deluge, which threatens to equal that of a fortnight since.

$5 was left at this Office on Thursday last to renew Dr. McDougald's paper, but his Post Office was omitted on the memorandum left. Where shall the paper be sent?

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—In the Senate on Wednesday, 14 Senators, in addition to the 13 present on Tuesday, appeared in their seats, forming a quorum. The Speaker presented the resignation of the Chief Clerk, C. R. Thomas, Esq., (elected Secretary of State.) Messrs Neill McKay, W. A. Hauke and F. J. Wilson were nominated for the vacancy.

A bill was passed to facilitate the rebuilding of bridges washed away by the late fresh in the counties of Orange and Granville.

The Speaker read the following dispatch from W D Hall Esq., Senator from New Hanover, dated Jan'y 18:

"Hon Giles Mebane, Speaker Senate:—Wilmington not fallen, nor likely to fall. Let North Carolina do her [illegible] all will be well. With an honest effort this [illegible] For God's sake let the Legislature [illegible] despair of the Republic. [illegible] duty, [illegible] town can be held. [illegible] despair of the Republic. come up to the crisis. Don[illegible] W. D. HALL."

The Governor was officially notified of the organization of the Senate, but having no communication to make, the Senate adjourned.

In the Commons, 40 members, in addition to the 27 present on Tuesday, appeared in their seats, forming a quorum.

Mr Waugh introduced a resolution of inquiry as to the expediency of suspending executions in cases where specie payment is demanded.

Nothing else of interest occurred

On Thursday, in the Senate, Neill McKay, Esq of Harnett was elected Principal Clerk, receiving 29 votes, Mr Hauke 7.

Several nominations for appointment as magistrates were made, among them, 4 for Wake county. Mr. Long said he hoped this Magistrate making business would be stopped. Those nominated, it might be said, were over 45, but were only seeking safe places in case the age of conscription should be extended to 50. There were now already from 150 to 180 Magistrates in Wake County. The Senator from Wake urged the appointment of the 4 nominated by him, but the senate refused, 15 to 13. Mr. Jones then moved to reconsider the vote by which the previous nominations were concurred in, which motion was carried by yeas 31, nays 13, and the whole subject was then postponed.

In the Commons, Mr Harrington presented a petition from citizens of Moore county praying the appointment of certain persons as magistrates for said county. Sent to the Senate. Mr Shepherd introduced a bill to provide an armed police for the town of Fayetteville. Passed, under suspension of the rules. Mr. McCormick, a bill to exempt from Home Guard duty such persons as may have been discharged from the Confederate military service by reason of physical disability. Referred. Mr McAden, a bill to provide that where, in satisfaction of a fi. fa, currency is refused and specie payment insisted on, a tax of ninety per cent. be levied. Mr. Haws, a bill to provide camp and garrison schools for the instruction of the Junior Reserves. An engrossed resolution from last session referring to S. F Phillips, Esq., certain investigations appertaining to the State blockade operations, was taken up, put on its several readings and passed

In the Senate, on Friday, the Phillips impressment resolutions from the House came up, and after brief discussion by Messrs. Lassiter, Wright and Odom were postponed to the 24th inst. Mr. Wright thought that the 2d and 3d resolutions should be stricken out, and that the impressment excitement had passed away as the laws were understood and new orders issued for the payment of fair prices. A resolution was passed, requesting the State Commissioners in appeal cases to allow market prices for impressed articles.

In the Commons, on Friday, Mr Hanes of Davidson offered resolutions that in consequence of most oppressive and unconstitutional legislation by Congress, the Committee on Confederate relations forthwith report a bill calling a State Convention, or submitting that question to the people, said Convention to be held so as to amend the Constitution by prohibiting representatives from States in the hands of the enemy from voting in Congress; also declaring that the sovereign States have a right to negotiate a peace with the U. S. without consultation with the President. Such is the substance; we have not space to-day for the resolutions, which Mr. Phillips moved be printed, but Mr. Person moved to table. So ordered, as follows:—

Ayes—Messrs Allison, Amis, Austin, Baxter, Bunbury, Bond of Gates, Boyd, Brown of Madison, Brown of Mecklenburg, Bryan, Cabe, Cobb, Cotner, Crawford of Rowan, Crawford of Wayne, Cuningham, Dargan, Davis of Halifax, Davis of Franklin, Duke, Erwin, Faison, Faucette, Gaither, George, Gidney, Grier, Gudger, Harrington, Harris, Harrison, Hassell, Hester, Jenkins, Lane, Latham, Lewis, Little, Love, McAden, McCormick, McLean, Gutterbridge, Patton, Penes, Person, Pool, Polk, Powell, Russ, Shepherd, Shipp, Shober, Smith of Cabarrus, Smith of Duplin, Stanell, Wooten—38.

Nays—Messrs Allison, Ashesworth, Banks, Best, Blair, Bond of Settle, Caldwell, Calvert, Carson of Alexander, Carter, Clapp, Cowles, Craige, Flynt, Fowle, Grissom, Hadley, Hanes, Henry, Holton, Horton of Watauga, Horton of Wilkes, Isbell, Jordan, Lowe, McGehee, McMillan, Merrill, Patterson, Phillips, Rogers, Russell, Sharpe, Simmons, Smith of Johnston, Sipe, Waugh, Wheeler, Young—39.

Correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer.

RALEIGH, Jan. 22.

Editors Observer: As stated would be the case in my last, the subject of a Convention was one of the first agitated after the organization. Mr. Hanes' resolutions, tabled by 58 to 39, would I hear have met with a more favorable reception but for the *quasi* fling at the President at the close of the series. The bill to call a Convention of the people of the State is essentially the same in form as one for the same purpose passed in 1860. For the immediate present it will not be agitated, the belief among those favoring the measure being that though now it could not pass, events soon to occur will force a sufficient number of its opponents to support it to render its success certain. On this as well as on the matter of the Peace resolutions, a number of speeches are to be made *pro* and *con*. In view of this threatened inundation of words the impression is becoming general that the session will last certainly a month and perhaps longer.

The tone of public feeling here seems to be in a most unhealthy state and the discussion of the Convention question only adds fuel to the flames. * * * Owing to the absence of the clerks, mechanics and employees generally at Wilmington of the Government establishments here, but little public business is transacting beyond what is of the most absolute importance.

In the Senate, on Saturday, two bills passed of interest to your citizens, to-wit: One to incorporate the Cumberland Monumental Association and one to amend the act regulating the appointment of flour inspectors for the town of Fayetteville, and fees to be charged by the same. (This latter provides that the fees shall be one per cent on the value of flour inspected, and that inspection shall take place at the depot when so required by the owner. inspector in such case not to be liable therefor.) The Senate also passed bills to incorporate the N. C. Volunteer Navy Co., to amend the act authorizing the employment of slave labor by the Governor on fortifications etc., and to exempt certain State employees.

On an election for engrossing clerk Mr. Davis received on joint ballot 45 votes, Mr. Hauke 42, Mr. Hill 41, and Mr. Pfohl 6. Mr. Hall introduced a resolution to authorize the sending by the Governor, from the public supplies, of 10 000 lbs. bacon, 1000 lbs corn and 300 sacks flour to the citizens of Wilmington. In the course of the discussion on this resolution, which was opposed by Messrs. Dick, Lassiter, Adams and others, Mr. Hall said the Governor had just loaned 40,000 lbs. of bacon to Gen. Hoke, and he did not see why this loan could not be made to the citizens of Wilmington who were willing to pay therefor, even in coin. On motion of Mr. Pool the resolution was amended to read from the "military supplies" and passed. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House, the bill to provide means of supplying the State Treasury was tabled, yeas 48, nays 47. Mr. Pool moved that the Secretary of State furnish in tabular form information as to the number &c. of Magistrates in the State, which passed yeas 36, nays 29. Mr. McAden moved an adjournment on Saturday next, the 28th, to the third Monday in Nov'r 1865. Referred to a select committee. The House then adjourned. T. P.

Turner Fry.—Will the Fayetteville Observer please describe the *personnel* of the man calling himself William Turner Fry. We have a suspicion it is not the horse thief. Fry. Only two or three weeks ago he was in this county; and about that time a horse was stolen near Gold Hill. True, he may have gone to Fayetteville, but we are of opinion there are other persons passing in the name of Fry, when caught in a "scrape." Turner Fry is about 5 feet 7 inches high, black (or nearly black) hair, dark skin, heavy eye brows, seldom if ever looks any one straight in the face, is nervous and uneasy when spoken to, and shows it by moving his feet or changing position. Inclines his head forward—is stout built and will weigh about 150 lbs.

If they have the veritable *Turner* in jail in Fayetteville, we warn the keeper of the prison to keep a sharp look out; for we believe he has broken out of almost every jail in 50 miles of this place.—*Salisbury Watchman*

We never saw Fry, but there is no doubt about it that the man arrested here is he. He was recognized when arrested by a gentleman from Moore county at whose house he was married; and eventually confessed his identity. That he should be in Rowan county one day and in Cumberland the next, need not surprise any one who reflects that he kept a horse in every man's stable, and when he rode down one, had only to take another. He has been removed from this jail to that of Richmond county, from which he formerly escaped. Sheriff Long says he will "*try* to keep him this time."

No telegraphic dispatches have been received since Saturday morning, and no Virginia papers of later date than Thursday. The wires North and West of Raleigh have been down.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

From the United States.—RICHMOND, Jan. 20.—Northern papers of the 18th received, filled with official and unofficial reports of the capture of Fort Fisher. The summary in the Baltimore American says that the fleet and army transports sailed together from Beaufort, and arrived at the scene of operations on Friday. The troops promptly landed without opposition. Friday and Saturday were occupied in the bombardment of the Fort. On Sunday assaults were made, in which the navy assisted, Porter having landed 2000 seamen and marines with orders to board the fort on the sea face. The land troops commanded by Terry consisted of the same Division which participated in Butler's [illegible]

The assault commenced at 2½ o'clock. Full [illegible] the works was obtained, but not until [illegible] ordinary fight. The Fed- after a desperate and [illegible] officers. Gen. eral loss was heavy, and especially [illegible] to the Curtis was wounded. The garrison fell back extreme of Federal Point, where they were captured, over 2000, including Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb, both wounded; and 72 guns. The latest dispatches give higher figures.

After the fort was occupied the magazine was exploded by accident, killing 200 yankees and wounding a great many yankees. The yankee loss during the fight was about 900 killed and wounded. The rebel loss about 500.

Gen. Meagher arrived at Nashville on Saturday from Chattanooga, with several thousand men on their way to Sherman via New York. Gold 215.

Important Changes Proposed.—RICHMOND, Jan. 20.—The Examiner asserts that the Senate in secret session has adopted a resolution in favor of appointing Gen. Lee chief of all armies in the Confederacy, and recommending the reinstatement of Gen. Johnston in command of Hood's army. The Senate vote on this was 20 to 2, and the House concurred, 62 to 14.

The Examiner also says that Hood has been relieved, it is said by his own request, and that his army is believed to be under command of Gen. Dick Taylor.

Congress.—RICHMOND, Jan. 18.—In the Senate nothing of importance transpired to-day

In the House yesterday, Mr. Marshall moved to reconsider the bill to impose a duty on tobacco and an additional duty on cotton, with instructions to report a bill to take all the cotton and tobacco in the Confederacy on account of the Government and to provide for the future payment therefor to the owners at the present market value. This proposition was discussed yesterday and to-day without result. The House went into secret session, at the expiration of the morning hour.

Congress.—RICHMOND, Jan. 19.—In the House to-day, Mr. Marshall's resolution relative to cotton and tobacco was adopted, yeas 48, nays 31. The Senate joint resolution of thanks to several General Officers passed unanimously.

Mr. Foote addressed the House for upwards of two hours; and at the close asked leave of absence for two months, but subsequently withdrew the application. Mr. Sneed submitted a preamble and resolutions declaring Foote unworthy to occupy a seat upon the floor of the House, and declaring him expelled. Referred to committee on Elections, yeas 44, nays 36.

RICHMOND, Jan. 20.—The Senate to-day passed the House bill authorising the establishment of an office of deposite in connection with the Treasury. The army consolidation bill was farther discussed till adjournment.

In the House, Mr. J. M. Leach submitted a resolution declaring that there exists no exigency justifying a suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. Rejected, 43 to 26. The Senate bill authorising the removal of Reserve troops from one State to another passed, 63 to 16. The Exemption bill farther considered, without result.

NEWS BY MAIL.

The Situation.—WILMINGTON, Jan. 19.—There is nothing new from below, and the relative situation of the forces facing each other remains unchanged, since our issue of yesterday. We have made no movement, and the enemy seems content to watch us, from within his entrenchments.

We learn from good authority, that the number of gunboats now in the river amounts to seventeen, and are quietly riding at anchor in the rear of Fort Fisher. We had rumors of all kinds flying about the streets during the day, but our people are learning to treat such things at their true value, and fail to affect their demeanor or digestion. Should any new movement become necessary, our readers will be advised of it in due time.—*Carolinian.*

News from Fisher by Flag of Truce.—Major Venable carried a flag of truce within the enemy's lines on yesterday, and returned last night. The details are meagre, as the officer in charge could obtain very little information from the enemy. We are happy to learn, however, that Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb are both doing well.

The slaughter in the Fort was immense. The killed and wounded, we are informed, will reach five or six hundred.

A large number of letters was received, which will immediately be forwarded, by our prompt and efficient Post Master, to their respective destinations. May God comfort the bereaved, who will never receive letters from loved and familiar hands.—*Ib.*

A communication has been received from the commander of the Federal forces, Gen. Terry, stating that Gen. Whiting's wounds were of a serious nature, but not mortal. We trust that he may soon recover. Col. Lamb, we believe, received a serious wound in his thigh, from a minnie ball.

Forts Holmes and Caswell were evacuated by our troops on Monday. A tremendous explosion was heard and felt in town about 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning, produced by the blowing up of the magazines at the above Forts.—*Wil. Journal.*

The heavy firing below yesterday was caused by the enemy shelling the woods. No important movement has yet taken place.—*Wil. Carolinian, 20th.*

[The above paper says that yankee officers state that all their killed and most of their wounded were shot after they got within the Fort; and that the great majority of our casualties also occurred then.

The Carolinian also says, in regard to the order given by Gen. Bragg to Gen. Hoke to attack the enemy after he had landed and entrenched, that upon a personal reconnoissance, Gen. Bragg withdrew the order, it being impracticable to carry it into effect.

And the Carolinian of the 21st has a communication from an officer showing how perfectly impossible it was for Hoke's forces to attack the yankees in the rear when they assaulted the Fort. They would have been swept away by the fire of the whole fleet, 600 to 800 guns of the largest calibre, at from a mile to a half mile distant only. Gen. Bragg, after personal examination, finding it impossible to assail the enemy in the rear, ordered a Brigade to be thrown into the Fort, by way of steamers on the river. But this, which ought to have been done on Saturday night, was delayed till Sunday night, and then only 500 reached the Fort, near the close of the fight, the boats getting aground and machinery damaged. (Gen. Whiting is understood to have sent repeated and beseeching applications for men to be sent to him within the Fort.)

WILMINGTON, Jan. 21.—We understand that on Thursday last there was some skirmishing between the left wing of our forces in the neighborhood of Sugar Loaf, and the yankee infantry, who had made an advance from their entrenched position. During the afternoon, it is reported, whilst the yankee vessels were engaged shelling the woods, their infantry made an attack on Gilliam's brigade, (occupying our left,) with the evident intention of flanking them, but were repulsed and driven back to their entrenchments. We learn that several of our men were wounded. John Sipe, Co. B, 42d Reg't (of Newton, N. C.,) wounded and brought to General Hospital No. 4, died on yesterday; also brought there, Capt. J. Southerland, 10th N. C. Reg't, contusion, painful.

In the river below no movements have been made by the enemy's vessels that we are aware of.

We would call the attention of our cotemporaries to the fact that Fort Fisher never was *surrendered*—but was carried at the point of the bayonet by overwhelming numbers, after all the guns on the land face had been dismounted by the terrific fire from the fleet. Fort was charged three times on Sunday afternoon and before it was captured.—*Journal.*

The situation below continues unchanged. By the arrival of a few deserters we learn that the force brought to bear upon us is about ten thousand. The enemy tried to break our left flank yesterday, but were repulsed with loss.—*Carolinian.*

CASUALTIES AT FORT FISHER.

Mr. Wm. H. Haigh, of this place, a member of Capt. Braddy's Artillery, captured at Fort Fisher, writes that he and Corp'l McArthur, A. B. Brown, H. B. Devane, Corp'l Cashwell, Dan'l Brown, Malcom Brown, Thomas Ross, Sg't Graham, were all well, on board to leave immediately for Fort Monroe. Oscar Hawley slightly wounded in face.

Company D, 40th N. C. T., Capt Jas S Lane comd'g, up to Saturday night, 14th inst.—Killed: Private M P Caton. Wounded: Capt Jas S Lane, not seriously; Sgt W W Briggs, slightly; Jas W Dickson, arm broken; W L Edwards, slight, shoulder; Franklin Dunn, slight, arm; Alfred Easeden, slight; Thos Bradley, severely, leg and jaw bone broken.

The following were left on detail at Fort Holmes: Lt J J Brabble, Wm Daniel, J L Griffin, Jas H French, E S Robinson, Thos R Spence, W R Bridgers. Sick: Kenneth Gaither, Lewis Hudson, Alfred Garner, N B Rowe. These were also left at Fort Holmes.

The balance of the company, with Capt Lane, were at Fort Fisher.—*State Journal.*

The following list comprises all the wounded that have been received so far at General Hospital No 4:

[illegible] one, D, 40th, eyes, slight; Daniel Benfield, [illegible] ously; W T Thigpen, D, 66th, con- Capt J B [illegible] W 66th, contusion of hip; K, 42d, mouth, dange[illegible] J B Simms, H, Elijah Watters, D, 56th, contusion; Danie[illegible] Slst, finger; Josiah L Watts, H, 8th, flesh wound, cure[illegible] Josiah Young, I, 8th, contusion right hand; W A Darrell, H, 27th Georgia, gunshot in back, severe; John C Smith, A, 27th Geo, contusion, shoulders; Andrew White, D 27th Geo, shot through groin, severe

With the exception of Capt Lane, the above were all wounded in skirmishing in the neighborhood of Sugar Loaf

Lieut A. B Burr, Co. D, 36th Reg't, writes that he is wounded (but not seriously) and a prisoner. Sg't Turrentine, of same company is killed; Sg't Pridgen is slightly wounded. Also, privates A. Enzor, slightly, and Jno Sellers, R. Waddell and —— Fisher, seriously wounded.

Wilmington Journal.

Important from the Coast below.—The Enemy advancing in Force.—On Saturday morning information was received that the enemy was landing in strong force in the neighborhood of Pocotaligo. During the day, the yankee column advanced rapidly, and driving in our pickets, formed in line of battle immediately in front of the position held by our forces at that point.

A sharp fight occurred Saturday evening, without decisive result. During the following night our forces abandoned the Pocotaligo lines, falling back in good order to this side of Salkehatchie, and burning Salkehatchie bridge. We have received no later intelligence from the scene of hostilities.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Sherman's army is supposed to be in motion, and destined for Branchville, S. C., the junction of the railroads to Charleston, Augusta and Columbia. We have strong reason to hope and believe that if he goes there he will be whipped.

Important Capture.—The Richmond Whig learns upon good authority, that a detachment of Confederate cavalry recently captured a yankee gunboat on the Potomac. We would like to name the gallant command of which they are a part, but deem it prudent not to do so.

Returned Prisoners.—RICHMOND, Jan. 20.—A flag of truce boat arrived at Varina to-day with 500 returned prisoners. No further particulars.

The Richmond Whig of Monday, says, "We are assured that the report is true that President Davis has sent an autograph letter by Mr. Blair, expressing his willingness to send or receive commissioners authorized to negotiate a peace.

Flight of Ex-Senator Foote.—WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Yesterday information was received by the Government that Henry S. Foote, quondam U. S. Senator, and lately a member of the rebel Senate [House of Representatives] at Richmond, while attempting to escape from rebeldom, accompanied by his wife, had been arrested by rebel cavalry at Occoquan, about 15 miles from Alexandria. Our military authorities at Alexandria were directed to send to Occoquan for Mrs. Foote, who arrived here to-day, and was *escorted from the Alexandria steamboat landing to Willard's hotel by the Secretary of State.*

More of Foote.—RICHMOND, Jan. 18.—Henry S. Foote arrived this afternoon. The Secretary of War directed yesterday that he be released. Foote refused to accept a discharge, insisting upon being brought before Judge Halliburton.

Yankee Monitor Sunk.—CHARLESTON, Jan. 17. A yankee monitor, on picket duty between Fort Moultrie and Sumter, was sunk last night, supposed by a torpedo—only the smoke-stack left above the water.

Deserters report that the forces on the line of the Salkitchee consist of the 17th and part of the 15th corps, their destination being Charleston. A body of the enemy's infantry moved up about noon within 2½ miles of the Combahee bridge, but afterward returned to their intrenchments at Gardner's Corner.

CHARLESTON, Jan'y 19.—About mid-day all the vessels of the yankee fleet raised their flags and fired a salute. There has been uncommon activity in the fleet and on Morris Island to-day. The number of monitors has increased; there are now 8 off Morris Island. Nothing of Sherman's movements.

From Petersburg.—PETERSBURG, Jan. 18.—A flag of truce has been observed on the lines here to-day, and white flags have been flying at different points, consequently not a gun has been fired. Several parties going north west were passed through the lines this morning.

From the West.—JACKSON, Jan. 17.—Memphis papers of the 10th, and Vicksburg of the 24th, received.

Large amounts of money have been raised in New York and other cities for the relief of the sufferers in Savannah.

Brig. Gen. Geary takes command in Savannah, whilst Sherman is moving upon Branchville. Federal troops are concentrating at Florence and Athens. A large number of troops are passing down the Mississippi. Washburn is in command at Vicksburg, and Dana at Memphis.

Thomas says, if it had not been for the stubborn resistance of Forrest, Hood's army could not have crossed Tennessee river.

Lincoln says, foreigners bought Savannah cotton by the sales of arms, and therefore declares it forfeited.

Gens. Johnson, Jackson, and Smith have been sent to Fort Warren.

The World says that England and France will not permit the Union to be restored, but will recognize the Southern Confederacy by the 4th March next.

Gold falling, 224.

From the United States.—MOBILE, Jan'y 17.—A special dispatch to the Register from Senatobia, says the Chicago Times of the 15th, and Memphis papers of the 12th, have been received. Fort Smith has been evacuated by the Federals. A Confederate force of artillery and infantry [illegible] got between Little Rock and that place, compelling the evacuation.

The Blair mission still excites much comment. Rumors are rife of an intended raid from Memphis. The lines are kept very close.

Late European correspondents say Russell has intimated to Mason that there was no longer any just cause for not recognizing the Confederate Government.

RICHMOND, Jan'y 18.—Northern papers of the 16th received.

Edward Everett died in Boston on Sunday last, of apoplexy.

The State Convention of Tennessee unanimously passed a resolution abolishing slavery in the State and abrogating the Ordinance of Secession. Brownlow was nominated for Governor and accepted the nomination.

The steamer Clyde sailed from New York, on Saturday, deeply laden with provisions for the relief of the citizens of Savannah. She was greeted with cheers and salutes from all sides.

A Cairo telegram says Thomas and staff were at Paducah a few days ago.

Gold 219

RICHMOND, Jan'y 19.—Northern papers of the 17th received. A Washington telegram of the 16th to the Philadelphia Inquirer says that Blair called upon Lincoln this evening, and spent several hours with him. To gentlemen who addressed him upon the subject he remarked that he had had an interview with Jeff Davis. What passed he would not divulge to any one at present except the President; that his expedition was highly satisfactory and might be known in proper time.

Thomas was at Clifton, Wayne county, last Saturday.

The roads were in very bad condition.

In the House of Representatives on Monday, Mr. Cox of Ohio offered resolutions in favor of appointing Peace Commissioners, which were laid on the table, yeas 84, nays 51.

THE SHELVING OF BEAST BUTLER

Most Confederate readers will learn with regret that "Butler has been really at length relieved of all [illegible] service, and ordered to report at [illegible] to say, to report to his command in the yanaa[illegible] that female Lowell, Massachusetts—that is [illegible] wife. It may be matter of taste; but we [illegible] the exclusive possession of her hero; he was a great favorite with Confederates (as a yankee commander) than either Grant or Sherman. He suited us never since this war began has he done us the slightest harm in the field; though we admit he has stolen many valuables from ladies in private life.

In all the record of his military career, from Big Bethel down to the blowing up of Dutch Gap, he is the man who always best knew how not to do it. Who didn't take Richmond by the Southside? Butler. Who didn't besiege Fort Fisher after coming so far with so grand an armada expressly to do it? Butler. Who didn't even land from his said armada to see whether it could be done? Why, Butler. Who didn't blow out the head of Dutch Gap? Butler again. Who didn't kill Cock Robin, and didn't strike William Patterson? Butler still. What trophies, then, does the Major General bring home to his wife at Lowell? Trophies indeed, the most substantial: not tattered old battle-flags; not faded Confederate standards, hauled down from the towers of captured cities—the weavers of Lowell could at any time make him better and fresher drapery for his house than such rags as those; but gold and silver and precious stones, the fruit of keen trading and speculation at New Orleans and Norfolk, the product of much private and public theft, throughout those regions which have enjoyed the advantage of his Government. These are the genuine yankee trophies; and she is not the lady of Lowell who will not prefer them to glory, which does not pay.

Now that he is actually shelved for his failure at Wilmington, one begins to feel a certain partisan regard for him, as against Lincoln. How was he to be expected to go ashore there upon that bare spit of sand behind Fort Fisher, and await the attack of furious North Carolina brigades, who would have been very sure to hang him if they had caught him? Does Mr. Lincoln please to recollect that General Butler was outlawed among Confederates; and that the first soldier who could catch him would never send him to the rear, nor report him as a prisoner, nor embarrass the Government in knotty controversies on his account, but simply kill him like a mad dog? Would Lincoln himself have come ashore that day upon such a footing?

But it is too late to plead Butler's cause, or to regret him. He is gone from us now; and perhaps the Confederacy may in time have some consolation for his loss in the renewal of the exchange of prisoners, and the return to their country of some forty or fifty thousand brave children of the South. *That* we confess, would greatly mitigate and soften our regret for the loss of Butler; although he was assuredly serviceable to us, not only as the leader of expeditions which were sure to fail, but also as adding to the dreadful thought of yankee domination a certain unimaginable horror and loathing which had a fine effect in giving to the inhabitants of Petersburg, and Wilmington, and Richmond, a fiercer resolution to fight and perish in defence of their homes, rather than see them ruled by "the Beast." In short the Major-General is a loss to us; and we could have better spared a better man.—*Richmond Examiner*

Gold.—Several accidental and temporary causes have, of late, conspired to aid the panic-makers in appreciating the price of gold. The bill proposing to sequestrate the property of such persons as have voluntarily left the limits of the Confederacy has set the friends and families of many of these upon turning their effects into specie, with precipitation and on whatever terms. The same process of conversion by the negroes, free and slave, who have attempted flight or been preparing for it, has been no inconsiderable element in this local demand for gold. Added to these is the increased demand in the South, consequent upon the occupation of Savannah. The large quantity of Confederate currency held by the citizens there, but not now available to them, has been seeking conversion into gold through every possible avenue of communication; and the effect of this sudden necessity has been to raise the price of specie in that quarter. The supplies here being drawn from the South, the advance there is, of course, felt at once in Richmond.

In addition to these things, it may be mentioned that the breakage in our communications, caused by the freshets, has interrupted the transmission of funds to the Government, and caused, for a few days, an interruption in the meeting of the demands which have matured against the Treasury. The inconvenience of this has fallen upon the public creditors. These various causes, in concurrence with the miserable croaking which has dispirited the people, have begotten a sort of panic, senseless, because without any adequate grounds, yet mischievous, because tending to produce the evils which it flies.

Richmond Sentinel.

Blair.—A morning paper has given an affecting description of the first meeting between Blair and President Davis, which, "especially on the part of Mr. Blair, was marked by a degree of cordiality that was as refreshing as it was unexpected. He shook the President's hand warmly, assuring him of his *undiminished* regard and esteem." How kind! This Blair is one of those who, for four years, have been sending invading armies to lay waste our soil and slay, and burn, and starve our people: if any Southern family have lost a father or a brother slain in this foul war, Blair is as much the murderer as Lincoln or Grant:—Yet now the noble fellow is ready to forget and forgive, and comes to assure Mr. Davis that his regard is "undiminished." These touching private meetings between the President and alien enemies in time of war, begin to be tiresome to the public, not to say provoking and offensive: for while no Confederate is allowed to go to Washington under any pretence whatever, except as a prisoner, there seems nothing to prevent any of the enemy's politicians or legislators from strolling over our country at his pleasure, and making notes of what he can see and find out.—*Rich'd Examiner.*

Instability of Man.—We think if we had been asked to name the bitterest secessionist and most ultra hater of the North and its people and government that ever we had seen, our mind would have turned at once to G. B. Lamar of Savannah, once President of the Bank of the Republic in New York, who returned to Savannah on account of his detestation of every thing yankee. Well, when the yankees reached Savannah, he was among the first to "take the oath," and has written to a friend in Augusta urging him to do likewise! He wanted to save his cotton, of which he had a large quantity.

Death of Lt. Col. Weaver.—We have seldom been called upon to perform a more painful duty than that of announcing the death of Lieut. Col. Jas T Weaver of the 60th Regiment N. C. Volunteers. He was killed near Columbia, Tenn., on the 7th of December, in a fight between the armies of Hood and Thomas. Col. Weaver had been in the army nearly three years, and by untiring devotion to his duties, and a gallantry which often elicited the admiration and encomiums of his commanding Generals, rose from third Lieutenant to Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment.—*Asheville News*

A number of young ladies belonging to the first families of the State have tendered their services and been accepted as Clerks in the Conscript Office in this city.—*Ral. Conservative.*

A gentleman writing to us from Caldwell county, a few days since, says "Robt. Green, one of our best citizens, was shot by the tories last Thursday, and his thigh broken." He was left lying in the road.

Charlotte Bulletin.

We regret to learn that the absence of General Patterson, the Senator from Burke, Caldwell and McDowell, is occasioned by injuries received by falling from a horse. It is thought he will not be able to occupy his seat in the Senate during the present session.—*Ral. Conservative.*

BAPTIST ALMANAC.—We have received the "North Carolina Baptist Almanac," 40 pages, published at Raleigh by Rev. J. N. Howell, at Goldsboro' by Rev. N. B. Cobb. It contains a great deal of statistical information.

It was Mr. Orr of Mississippi, and not of South Carolina, that made the "personal explanation" in Congress in regard to the Sentinel's article on "treason."

FOREIGNERS IN THE YANKEE ARMY.—In the Presidential election the entire vote in all Grant's vast army was but 18,000. All the rest were foreigners.

From Western North Carolina.—The Asheville News of the 5th says, some of Col Palmer's scouts encountered Kirk with three or four hundred men, near the Red Banks of Chucky, a few days since, and a skirmish followed, in which the scouts had three or four men wounded. Being largely outnumbered the scouts fell back. Col Palmer, with sufficient force, had gone up into that section.

Applications to go to Savannah.—A dispatch from Washington says:

An extraordinary number of applications for passes to go to Savannah were refused to day at the War Department. Among them was that of Wayne, of the Supreme Court. His and [illegible] are in Savannah and its neighborhood.

Judge [illegible] his wife's prepa[illegible]

MARRIED,

At the residence of the bride's father, Jan'y 17th, by Rev. Wm. G. Brown, Mr. MUNCY RASH to Miss AMANDA M., daughter of Hiram Collins, Esq., all of Yadkin county, N. C.

DIED,

In this town, on the 20th inst., Mr. JAMES HILL-MAN, aged about 90 years.

On the 9th Jan'y 1864, near Carthage, Moore County, Mr. JAMES B MUSE, aged 80 years. Also, on the 18th Dec., 1864, Mrs. ELIZABETH MUSE, wife of said J. B Muse. Mrs. Muse was the daughter of Dr. Geo. Glascock, said to be first cousin to Gen. Washington, and surgeon under him in the revolution. This father and mother in Israel, having lived together, respected and honored, near sixty years, passed, in quick succession, to a higher and happier state of existence.—Com.

In Bladen county, Thursday, 5th Jan'y, COLIN MONROE, Esq., aged 70 years, for nearly forty years